NEW YORK HERALD, SATERDAY, JULY 22, 1871

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of an Ex-Federal Soldier in Virginia.

Thomas McGiffin, of Maine, Hanged as Accessory to a Murder.

History of the Crime-The Career of Two Carpet-Baggers.

Arrest, Trial and Conviction of McGiffin.

Affecting Appeal by the Condemned Man.

Sickening Scene at the Scaffold-The Rope Breaks.

Close of the Tragedy-The Body Buried Beside the Gallows.

GREMSVILLE COURT HOUSE, Va., July 21, 1871. nolly, of the carpet-bag species, procisimed to a that it was now their time to "hold igh carnival," minusting that the military authors specially sout here to panisa the walted oot the negroes, and that the latter might alty commit any and all sorts of outrages es in retailation for the wrongs and opof that ruce upon the negroes during s e of two hun tred years. Happily for the peo moutes acts were meant to secure saved from that lawissenses and viewhich prevailed to such an alarming in the South whore the Congressional me was triumpiant. But they did not the horde of Morthern adventurers that arrived in Virginia was one Dr. Lowis, who took up eague and became teacher of the negro vents. For owing the tespiration and teachings of his fellow bagger Connolly, the Richmond erator armed his league and at its head seas of Brunswick, with flaunting banners, reline quently perpetrating the most flagrant outrages. This was carried to such a fearful extent that the people became alarmed for the peace and salety of ommunity, and Lewis was arrested, tried and found guilty of

and was centenoed to the Positentiary for five years. In accordance with his sentence ne was lodged in hat institution, but in those days of military rule, when General Cauby commanded District No. 1, the arrest and punishment of a "leval" man was taken pirit in the South; and Governor Wells then rating here by virtue of military authority, as is the custon with all radical Governors, pardoned Lewis a month after he was impresented. Open representing to General Canby that he was porsecuted by the robels on account of his loyalty and devotion to the Union, litary autocrat granted Lewis certain door

consess and outrages duty, that i swissess and outrages duty, that county in the second frequency of the was and volence. Accordingly and other and the returned to leadership of the negro league, and rehewed his hostile operations unit a period.

Was inaugurated in the county. In this course he was anly seconded by a man named Thomas Modifile, an excisional soldier, recently from Morth Carolina, but a nauve of the State of Manie. By constant faranguing and preaching the negroes became frontied with excitement, and they committed excesses and outrages duily, that i swissiness reigned supreme in the county. Under these official and the state of manifile is not appeared to the civil anthorities to manifilm is well offer and proceed the people from outrage and violence. Accordingly a peace warrant was sessed for the arrest of Lewis, but getting which of it he counted to clude the billocre in whose hands it was placed for a considerable period. Constants Teaching information of the whereabouts of Lewis, summoned a posse of eleven men, himself making the twenth, and with this force he proceeded of the Lawrence-ville county road to clude the capture of Lewis. It was not long afterwards when the posse met both

and with this force he proceeded on the Lawrenceville county road to elect the capture of Lewis. It
was not long after warm when the posse met both
Lewis and McGiffin

McUNTED AND ARMED

esp-à-pie. The two parties brited at about twelve
paces and eyed each other intently. Lewis had his
rific cocked in his hand and McGiffin had a navy re
volver similarly prepared. Constable Drummond
then said:—

"We have a warrant for your arrest, Dr. Lewis."
Lawis—I have protection papers from General
Canby exempting me from arrest by civil process.
Let me see your warrant.

Upon this one of the constable's party took the
warrant in his hands and cauled out, "I will read it
for you."

McGiffin caustonal will back seme thirty or forty
paced, confronting the constable's posse as they did
to. The posse then resolutely advanced the same
distance, all of them being on foot except two.

Deliamond (with his gun at a ready)—I command
you to surrender in the unime of the Sate.

Lewis then raised his rifle to his shoulder, McGifdia crying out, "Shoot him! Shoot him! Kill
Amember of the posse then levelled his gun at
Lewis, when Drummond exceated. "Hold! Let us

A member of the posse then levelled his gun at Lowis, when Drummond exciaimed, "Hold! Let us have no bloodshed."

In about one moment from the time Lewis raised his ride to his face he fired, and Drummond Fall. Dead in His Fracks, shot through the heart. Lewis and McGiffin then wheeled their horses round and dashed down the road at a breakness speed, which they did not stacked until they reached their homes by another route. Hastily collecting together what stitleds dity needed, and an the money they had, these two branded murderers fied the State. A few hours ride brought them into North Carolina, but traversing that entire State without making many long thoppages, they reached South Carolina and settled at length in the remote and unfrequented district or countr of Horry. Here they resumed their respective occupations of farm hand and school teacher, semaining unsisturbed hearly tweive months, when at heat the boodhounds of Justice came upon their trail. After a desperate running fight of over eight miles, in which he received a wound in the right heads.

WGIFFIN WAS ARRESTED

surned to Richmond for safe keeping. The condemand man,

Was a native of Augusta county, State of Maine.

His father and mother both died while he was

young, and as a consequence he grew up in ignorance and vice. He was about five feet ten inches
in height, of slender build, twenty-four years

of age, sallow complexion, dark hair, hazel

age, with side whiskers, light mustache
and goatee, was ordinarily intelligent, and his reatures were rather pleasing than otherwise. He enlisted in the lostn New York infantry, and served in

several campaigns in this State; and when his term

of service expired he joined the navy, and was present at the bombardment of Fort Fisner by Admiral

Porter's fleet. At the termination of hostilities ne

same to Richmond, where he remained but a short

ime—leading a roving sort of infe until he settled at

Forter's gold mine, in Franklin county, N. C. Here

he wooed and won a dames of the North State, seven

years his senior, who accompanied nin to Bruns
wick county, in this state, where they were married,

the wife is now at her home in North Carolina,

whence she wrote him that she never expected

to see him again in this world. A boy, now four

years eld. Was the result of this marriage. While

he was yet at Richmond I visited McGiffin in the City Prison and had the following INTERVIEW WITH HIM.

He was gind to meet a reporter of the Herald, which he considered the greatest newspaper in the worth, and he knew it would do him lastica.

REPORTER—De you consider you have had a fair and impartial trial?

MCGIFFIN No, air. I was convicted and sentenced on account of prejudice.

REPORTER—What prajudice?

MCGIFFIN—Because I am a Northern man, and be asse they thought I beonged to the League, which I didn't.

REPORTER—Then you are under the impression that you ought not to be executed?

MCGIFFIN—Yes, sir. I am. I had no hand in the Rilling of Drummond, not that I say he eught not to have been killed; he wont

TO HELL A LETTLE SOONES

than he would have gone. I was along with Lewis that day, but I took he part in I.

REPORTER—Delyon not call out to Lowis to shoot him?

MCGIFFIN—Ne, I did not; and the witness that

REPORTER—Ded you not call out to how to the him?

MCGIFFIT—No. I did not; and the witness that awaie to that know he was per aring himself. Some of the witnesses swere they followed us up, but the whole pusse

EAN LIKE COWARDS

whole pusse
when Lewis fired and Drummond fell.
REFUSTURE—Have you applied for a respite to the
Governor?
McGlyfin—Tes, sir; my lawyer applied for a
respite un il Lewis sould be tried, but the Governor

you?

McGIFFIN—Yes; but I recken he is like the balance of the politicians. He knows which side his bread is butered, and he would not go against the wisness of the Branswick people, who would rather fast a week and go in specialith and asnes than that I should escape the gallows.

Reforeme.—What could you hope for in case of a

respite? Lewis trial would clear me. Its could then be preven that Drummond came that day prepared to kill me. Lewis had also s without to prove that Drummond, who was A NOWAMOUSE MEMORERS, once laid in wait for him (Lewis) to kill him, but his coward's nears tailed him and he could not fire tas shot.

his coward's neart tailed him and he sould not fire the shot.

BRIOMERS—Are you prepared to die?

McCliveta—I hepe I am il I salo't; but I would like to have a shert walls longer to serve my ded. If Drummend had shot me that day, as he fully intended to, I sheald have went straight to hell; but sow I have repeated and made my peace with my haker. (He had embraced the Catholic facts, was constantly visued by a priest and wore a crucifly ascend his mech.)

Kreatins—Maye you any hepe of being saved from the gallows?

McGippin—Yes; while there is life there is hope, and I possess the means of ending my life right nere if I wished. It's a burible means of death, the gallows.

Resource—Yes cannot possibly contemplate sui-

lews.

REPORTER—You cannot possibly contemplate sui-cide?

edd ?

muGivyn:—Well, ne, not exactly. They say that
is the unpardenable sin. I would profer death in
any shape to remaining manaded here in this hornote hat den.

This ended my talk with McGiffin and I took my
leave. A low evenings stace he out one of his mancity to with any talk with the control of the man-

This ended my talk with McGiffin and I took my leave. A low evaluate since he out one of his manages in two with seems sharp instrument, but every effect to theorets it is his coil preven fruities, and up to the last there were streng apprehensions that he would put an end to his own life.

Though there is no doubt that McGiffin did seriously contemplate suisade to avoid the terreus of the sounded, yet he labled to de it, either from a lack of safficient resolution ser from a want of the means. During ins stay in the Richmond jail he was heavily managed and closely watched, and this may have prevented him from carrying out his idea of sei-destruction. Sheriff kidwell, of this county, arrived in Richmond yesterday, accessmented by a guard, to conduct McGiffin here. The condemned man was provided with a suit of new clothes, consisting of a blue cloth ceal, dark easimers pants, black almoth hat, neat calloo shirt and black beckle, in which he made quite a respectable appearance. His manages remained on him, and his arms were bound with cords at the clower around the wais. A carringe converce himself and guards from the jail to the depot, where he teek the cars almost unobserved and began

depot, where he teek the cars almost unobserved and began

THE RIDE TO DRATE.

As soon as it became known that a condemned felon, on his way to the scatfold was on the train the passengers socked into the forward car to see him, and it soon was packed. McGiffin apoke cheerinity and resignedly of his fast approaching doom and held quite a spirited discussion with the jalier and his guards on the subject of setrand punisament beyong the grave, in which he took, as his position, the Catholic doctrine that all sinners must first be cleaned in purgetors, but eventually reach the kingdom of heaven. The passengers listened to this discussion with the most absorbed interest, and before long it became developed that McGiffin had another plan of evading the gallows besides that of committing sincide. It was observed by the watchild Sherid that while McGiffin was most earnest and animated, completely engaging the attention of his mated, completely engaging the attention of his fisteners, that he cast furtive glances at the window of the car and was ready at any nonment to slip his handcurfs, for his hands were quite small. He had

handcurfs, for his hands were quite small. He had intended to

JUMY PROM THE CARS

as the train passed over the James River bridge and either be shot or killed in the attempt, and thus save himself the ignominy of a gallows deals; but sherif blidwell detected his mancouvres and quickly warned him to desire, as his effects would be useless. After this he abandoned all hope of escape and submitted with a good grace to what seemed inevitable. At all the intermediate stations between this point and Richmond large numbers of people were assembled to obtain a passing glimpse of the man "going to be hanged." Upon the arrival of the train the condemned man was conveyed in a wagon from the depot at fellield to the jail here. Now, the murder of Drummond cocarred in Brunswick, ware leding against the criminals ran high, and hence they elected to be tried in this the adjoining county, and airnough McGiffin was somenced and executed here I noued a strong

POPULAR AS HEARTHY IN HIS PAVOS and a general belief that the punishment was too

and a control feet the part he had taken in the ordine. This was not the case, however, among the people win came from Brunswick to witness the execution. They were unanimous in the expression of the justice of his seniance, and seemed rather to exait over than regres the terrible punishment. On the east side of the town, just beyond an old Confederate lockingases, which was being the protect the rather locking the theory of the confederate lockingases, which was being the restriction of the confederate locking the locking t

med THE ROPE SMAPTHO LIKE A THERAD,
McGimin falling to the ground with a folge that
was terrible, the concussion being distinctly heard
through the crowd, which stood an instant transfixed with horror. Then, with a we-arricken faces,
large numbers turned and went away to shut out
the repetition that might follow of this horrible
scene. Four men litted the pinioned, half
strangled criminal and carried him back, placing
him in an erect position again on the drop, he
coully requested the scheriff to looses the neous quick
if the rope broke again. The cap was sull over his
face, the looseded noose and broken rope still daugling around his neck and his clothes covered with
the earth from which he had been takes a hideous
emigy.

A SICKENING SIGHT.

the earth from which he had bren taken a hideous edgy.

A SIGENING SIGHT.

The same rope was the dwarre it broke, making the fall about one foot shorter, an I again, at I wenty-five minutes past twelve P. M., the drop fell. The cruminal was suspended. This time the tragge not was a success. The body of McGliffin swang in the air, the fall naving been about five feet. The noose was not properly adjusted, and respiration continued some eight minutes, during which there were convulsive movements of the lower imps. In twelve immittes pulsation and coased, and after fanging twenty-twe life was declared extinct and the body was out down, placed in a co in and BURLED NARE THE SCAPPOLD.

The neck had not been broken; but, guilty or innecent, the soul of McGliffin was in eternity.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Judge Blatchford, after having disposed of all the motions and business set down for hearing, has ad-journed the court until the 8th of August. Meantime His Ronor will have enough to do in writing up decisions on argued cases; for instance, in the Erra decisions on argued cases; for instance, in the Erra litigation, his opinion upon which may be looked for on or ascut the 25th or 35th of the present mouth. The other departments of the court—Sangruptey and the United States Commissioners' silices—are oben as usual. There is "no let up" in those, in which the oricials are pretty well worked, even during this warm weather.

> UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE. Charge of Passing a Consterfelt Bill.

Before Commissioner Suicids.
The United States vs. Autonio Grindelli,—Th efendent had been charged with passing a \$2 counterfeit bill. After having taken all the teest meny the Commissioner discharged Grindell, there heing nothing in the testimony to support the accu-

> COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM. The Law of Falce Tokens.

Before Judge Robinson.
Rugus Hatch vs. Pay H. Purdy.—This was

metion to discharge an order of arrest issue in an action to recover on a pretested enock for \$600. The affidavit on which the order of arrest was issued set forth that defendants gave his check to plaintiff for \$500 on the Tarrytown Bank; that a similar check had passed between the same parties for \$1,900 and had been returned to plaintiff protested aimest immediately after the receipt of the \$500 eneck; that, therefore, plaintiff sent his bookkeeper to Tarrytown to present the \$500 eneck; that, therefore, plaintiff sent his bookkeeper to Tarrytown to present the \$500 eneck for payment, who there received the information that defendant had deposited \$400 in the bank a shert time hefore and had aimost immediately drawn it out again, and that there were then he fonce the order of arrest it was shown by shiftavite on behalf of defoning that there were then he fonce had to defoning that the gave the check in good lasts; that it was given, not for cush, but to cover margins on gold transactions; that though he had no money in the bank to meet the check at the time he gave it, et he kept his accounts there, and inheaded to have money there on deposit in time to meet it if it had reached the bank through the ordinary course of collection through the banks, instead of being sent directly for payment; that he was taken anck just about the time to check at the time he gave it, et he kept his accounts there, and inheaded to have money there on deposit in time to meet it if it had reached the bank through the ordinary course of collection through the check was given, and continued so for about two weeks, thus interioring with his business; that since giving the cack k deposits had business; that since giving the cack k deposits had business; that since giving the cack k deposits and become made by him in the same bank amounting to over \$5,000 and if it had been subsequently presented it would have been paid. In reference to this state of these field, and that en endocated the payment; that he had the represented to pay the amount propers, and had seglected to pay th in an action to recover on a pretested check for \$600. The affiduvit on which the order of arrest was issued set forth that

ness experience.

Judge Robinson vacated the order of arrest or condition that defendant supulate not to bring ar action for false imprisonment.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMSERS. Setting Aside a Reteroe's Report.

Maria Gailinger es. Simon Gailinger.—In this case, the full particulars of which were published yesterday, a motion, it will be remembered, was made to set aside the referee's report, the action being brought for divorce, as not allowing sufficient illimony, the amount allowed being \$7 a week. The Judge rendered a decision yesterday upon the motion ordering the report to be set aside. He made this decision on the ground that there was no reason way the referee should have axed the value of the defendant's property at \$40,000 in the face of a bona \$40 one of \$52,000; that the debts sworm to by the defendant were to a great extent very suspicious; that, except his wife, whom the decree settles he has foully lil-treated, he has no one but a son, aged mineteen; dependent upon him, and that, under the circumstances, it is little enough to require him to pay allmony at the rate of \$1.200 a year.

Declaions.

Laurence et al. ve Taylor.—Memoranda for coun-

Decisions.

Latorence et al. vs Tuylor.—Memoranda for coun-

THE RIVERSIDE PARK QUESTION.

Judge Baruard Confirms It—Appeals Threatened.

The Riverside Park matter came up again yesterday before Judge Baruard, of the Supreme Court. As en the previous occasion, when the subject was before the Court, there was a large attendance of parties interested and nearly every one represented by separate counsel. It will be remembered that when the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment was first presented for confirmation various objections were made to the same, and that the Judge overruised them all, except one, in which it was shown that no compensation had been given for the pertions of the Bloomingdale road and the old Twelith avenue included in the park, and he accordingly fixed the additional compensation to be altered accerdingly. When the report was again to be presented the Commissioners to be altered accerdingly. When the report was again to be presented the Commissioners to be altered accerdingly. When the report was again to be presented the Commissioners to the altered accerdingly. When the report was again to be presented the Commissioners to be altered accerdingly. When the report was again to be presented the Commissioners to the altered accerdingly. When the report was again to be presented the Commissioners to the altered accerdingly. When the report was again to be presented the Commissioners on the old Twelfth avenue and should be alter its order unless with the consent of the Corporation Counsel. Thus the case stood at the reconvening of the Court yesterday for further hearing in the matter.

Mr. O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel, presented a supplemental or amended report, draw in conformity with the order of the Court and duly signed by the Commissioners.

Mr. Devlin asaid that se far as Mr. Karrigan, one of his clients, was concerned, he having received a fair awards he had nothing to easy, but he would ask leave to file a list of the others for whom he appeared, so they might be included in case of appeal.

Ex-Judge Strong, on behalf of the New York Central and Hudson River

the distant it began to rate. All those remaining the philorin had stepped clear of the drop; the crist gave a magnat; the neavy drop swang back. | FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PRIDAY, July 21-6 P. M. On 'Change to-day wheat was heavy and dull. The cotton market was more active at unchanged que-sations,

MONNY TWO TO THREE PER GENT. market was easy at two to three per

Paper was dull and more difficult of sale. Buvers are indisposed to take anything having longer than sixt. days to run. For such short paper the demand a good at 4% a 5% per cent. Paper of longer date

the basis of 110% a 110% for bankers' sixty-day sterling, and 110% a 110% for sight bills, but there was a pressure to sell borrowed buils, and sales out of second hand were made at % a % below the ask-GOLD WEAK-11214 A 112

The gold market was dull and weak, and declined from 11214 to 112 on the sales of sterling bills above referred to, and also in consequence of the small engagements of specie for expert to-morrow, which is a favorite day usually with remitters. The market eventually reacted to 112%, which was bid at the

for carrying and flat for borrowing. The operations of the Go.d Excusinge Bank were as follows:-

Geld cleared \$21,230,000
Gold batances \$1,22,357
Curroncy balances \$1,377,515
The eggagements of specie for Saturday's stoamers

The government list opened steady, but fell off a fraction all around at the moon board. Succeedingly the market regained the morning's figures, and eloned steady, the lower quotation of gold being offset by the fact that the coupons now represent more or less accrued interest. The following were the closing street prices:—United States currency sixus 113% a 114%; do., 1881, registered, 116% a 115%; de. do., coupen, 115% a 115%; de. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 113% a 118%; de. do., 1882, coupen, do., 114% a 114%; do. do., 1884, do. do., 112% a 113%; do. do., 112% a 114; do. do., registered, January and July, 112% a 118; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 113% a 112%; do. do., 1867, de. do., 1:2% a 113%; do. do., 1868, do. do., 112 a 113%; do. ton-forties, regustered, 112% a 112%;

THE NEW LOAN.
There were no subscriptions to the new lean te-

de. de., coupon, 113% a 113%.

In view of the fact that the London agent of the Associated Press recently telegraphed the brilliant success of Mr. Boutwell's new toan in Europe the following extract from a Washington despatch will

be read with interest:—

As-istant Secretary Richardson's letter to Secretary Houtwell contains nothing intimating that he has been or will be successful in negotiating one coliar of the loan.

SOUTHERN SHOURITIES DULL The Southern list was dull. The following were corporate bonds, including the new Virginia consols and "deferred" bonds:—Tennessee, ex coupen, 72% a 72%; do. new, 72 a 72%; Virginia, ex coupen, 66 a 66);; do. new, 73 a 74; do. registered stock, old, 55 a 55); do. consols, 70 a 71; do. deterted, 25 a 26; Georgia sixes, 86 a 88; do. sevens, 94 a 98; North Carolina, ex coupon, 44% a 45; do. funding, 1560, 33 a 35; do. do., 1863, 30 a 32; do. new, 26% a 37; do. special tax, 19% a 20; kilssouri sixes, 99 a 99%; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 97 a 97%; Louisiana sixes, 73; do. do. eights, 84 a 68; do. levee sixes, 72 a 73; do. do. eights, 84 a 68; do. pentientiary sevens, 70 a 73; do. railread eights, 78 a 80; Alabama fives, 68 a 76; do. eights, 98 a 100; do. Railroad eights, 90 a 95; South Carolina sixes, 77 a April and October, 61 a 62; Arkansas sixes 59 a 55; do. sevens, 53 a 65; Mobile and Onio Railroad stermortgage, eights, 65 a 67; Mississippi Central Rail-read first mortgage, sevens, 82 a 88; do. second mortgage, eights, 78 a 80; New Orleans and Jackson first mortgage, 84 a 85; do. do. second mortgage, 78 a 85; Memphis and Charleston Rauread first mirtgage, 84 a 85; de. second mortgage, 75 a 78; Green-ville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South by Georgia, 72 a 74; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford eights, 56 a 58; Memphis and Little Rock Railroad eights, 75 a 75; Memphis city sixes, 56 a 53; Savannah city sevens, 85 a 87; New Orieans

STOCKS LOWER AND STEADY.

The stock market was feverish turoughout the became heavy in the afterseen, and after submitting to a further decline became steady and very duli. The chief feature was a tumble in Hannibal and St. Joseph, which dropped from 79 to 72. Eight thou-sand shares of Westers Union which had been held

on a "pu" were delivered, occasioning a decline to HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

prices of the principal stocks during the day	-
Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central Consolidated 95%	95%
New York Central scrip 91%	9034
Erie 28%	27 %
Reading	110%
Lake boote	10734
Wabash 68%	68
Northwestern 67	66 %
Northwestern preferred 8814	87%
Rock Island	106
St. Paul 58	67.34
St. Paul prefeired 79%	7834
Ohio and Mississippi 44%	43%
Union Pacific 27%	20%
Hannibal and St. Joseph 79	78
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred 83%	80
Western Union Telegraph 57%	00%

The imports of dry goods at this port during the past work were \$1,961,020.

RAILHOAD BARNINGS.

9HGB:	THE RESERVE OF THE RE
ow York Con Co, 1983 935/	Han & St Jo con 100
ow York Cen Ws, re 89	Han & Nacion let 10 88
ew York Can Ca, sub 89	Gt West lat m. 1888 94.56
- York Con 2's 1878 108	Gt West 2a m. 18-2 86
ew York Can 7's, 1876.108 Yerk Cen 7's, '65-76100	Quincy & Tol 1st, 1890 8576
101K Cen 7's, 00-10100	Gal & Chie extended101
rie lat m. oz	Gal & Chid extended
rie Ist m, end 92%	Gal & Chie 2d m 96
rie 34 m, Ta, '79, 8736	Chie, R I & Pag 101%
rie 7's, 8d m, '88 96	Mor & Essex 2d m 100
rie 7's, 4th m, '80 89	Clev & Tol & f
rie T's, 5th mt, '88 84	Pitta, FW & Chi let m 104
W. NY & B Ist m, '77. 93%	Pitte, F W & Chie set m 100%
ong Dock bonds 98	Phia F W & Cate 84 m. 1996
ud R 7's, 2d m, af, '85104	P. F W & C 8 p e. eq bda. 183
ariem lat m. 7's 10236	P. F W & C 8 p e. eq bds. 183 Clev & Pius con, s f 98
ariem lat m. 7's	Cler & Pitte 24 18
ich Cen let m b's, '83[20	Cley & Pitts 84 m 95
hie, Bur & Q, 8 p c, let m. [1]	Clay & Pitts 4th m 8416
ich 80 7 p c 34 m 17 14	Ohio & Alton a f
ich 8 & 8 I a f 7 p a 103	Chie & Alt lat m
ac Kit T's, guar by Mo. 99%	Chic & All Income 15
en Pac bonds 98%	Ohio & Miss lat m 9#16
nion Pag lat m bas 68	Ohio & Miss con 92
plou Pac I g 7's 83	Dub & Stoux U lat m 93
nion Pas Income Ide. 69%	St Louis & Iron M lm m. 1416
Cen 7 p c, 1875106	Mil & St Paul lat m 8's.108%
H & T H lat m 99	Mil & St Paul 1st, 78-10. 93%
R & T H 2d m, pref 88	Will & Dt Facilitate 1 0-10. 057
K & I H sd th, pret de	Mil & St Paul let m 91%
R & T H 3d m 100 77	Mil & St Paul 1 & M D 19
blo A N W af	Mil'& Bt Paul 3d m 88%
BIG & N W INT DOG 95 %	Mar & Cin lat m 16
hio & N W con bds 98	Chie & Mil 1st m 91
10 4 N W ax bds 56	Col. Chi & Ind Con lat m 873
hie & N W let m 9914	Col, Chic & Ind Cee 24 m 71
e Lack & West 1st m. 100	Tol, Peo & W. S D 89
el, Lack & West 3d m. 97%	Tol, Peo & W, W D 89
ol & Wab lat m, ex 97	Tol, Poo & War 3d m 77%
of & W 1st ra, St L dir. 8914	N York & N Haven 6's100
ol & Wab 2d m 93	Hos. Hart & Brie gtd 22
ol & Wab equip bds 83	Codar F & Mina let m 88%
AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY	Contraction of the Association of the Contraction o

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, July 21-10:15 A. M.

100 Mich Cen RR. 1906
200 Ls & M S Rit. 1975
400 do 1975
500 do 6 6 1975
100 do 1975
300 Cley & Pitts RR. 1995 9000 Erie 8d m 95 1000 Cen Pac gld bds. 90 \$5000 WS 5-30, r, '02..... 113'5 \$5000 WS 5-30, r, '02..... 113'5 \$5000 WS 5-30, r, '05, n. o 112'5

| 100 - 100

Western Union.
Pacific Mail...
N Y Central...
N Y Cen sorip...

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

enchanged - 89 a 5975.

CANDLES were in light demand at 180. a 150. per lb. for

r demand. We note sales of \$,500 bags, per William Ger-n, to go to New Orleans, and in Baltimere \$,500 bags, per

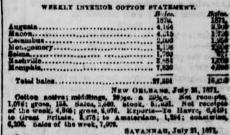
a 15c.

COTTON.—The advices fremitiverpool reporting activity
and an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\dagger\$, por 1b. had no other effect on the
market for cotton on the spot than to accelerate the demand
Roiders were free activers, owing to the drooping tendency of the market for future deliveries. The sales for future de-livery were at a reduction of \$\frac{1}{2}\dagger\$, the market close suite. The sales were as follows:—

Menut boop Ohlo, Smale hrmas. 6 04 a 7 00 family. 7 04 a 100 family. 7

Beef was slow of sale at 10340. a 12340. for common to good. Hous were firm r and in fair demand at 530s. a 6s Boosipts—Cattle 520 and live hous 1,645.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.



TOMBS POLICE COURT.

Worlded Retunglements-One Wife Too Many-A Case of Coguac-Pocket-Plaking-Terrible Ontrago on a Married Woman-"Red Bob's" Hevenge. Befere Judge Hogan.

Mr. David George Hedgens has just got himself into an ugly difficulty by his predilection for plarality in wives. David is a young man, well dressed and tolerably good looking. On the 10th of October, 1866, he married Haidee Elizabeth, his wife, in this city, and they lived happily up to the fourth week in June last, when David got into a wandering spirit and left his wife at their residence on States 10th of June, 1871, he married Miss Kane, at the Allen street Methodist Episcopal church, knowing

laind to John himself to Margaret Kane. On the loth of June, 1371, he married Miss Kane, at the loth of June, 1371, he married Miss Kane, at the loth of June, 1371, he married Miss Kane, at the loth of June, 1372, he married Miss Kane, at the loth of June, 1372, he will be loth of June, 1372, he will b